

The Rockland Gazette.

Thursday, April 4, 1878.

STATE OF MAINE.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

In accordance with long established custom, and by the advice of the Executive Council, I do hereby appoint

Thursday, the Eleventh day of April, 1878

AS A DAY OF

Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, to be observed by the people of this State in solemn recognition of the obedience and worship due from us to Almighty God, in humble acknowledgment of our transgressions of His laws, and in earnest supplication for divine help and guidance.

Given at the Council Chamber, at Augusta, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and second.

SELDEN CONNOR.

By the Governor,
S. J. CHADBOURNE, Secretary of State.

The ice went out of the Penobscot river Tuesday evening.

We agree with the Philadelphia Times in its opinion that "an act to repeal the present session of Congress would do a good deal to revive the spring trade."

A very dangerous counterfeit of the new silver dollar is said to be in circulation. It has the color, ring and nearly the weight of the genuine, and is in design a perfect imitation.

The Lewiston Journal puts the case in a just and pertinent style when it says that "the President seems to have a hard time in his efforts to discharge his constitutional duty in nominating federal officers. Senators and Congressmen have appointed them so long, that they actually think the President a usurper when he undertakes to make nominations himself."

Last night's dispatches from Europe show that Austria and England are fully agreed as to the latter's criticisms upon the treaty of St. Stefano and the steps necessary to protect the interests of both states, and that Russia can only avoid war with England by defiance to Salisbury's views. Bismarck is still trying to bridge over the difficulties and secure the meeting of a Congress to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871.

A Vineyard Haven despatch says that the schooner John Farnon of St. George, Me., from Winter Harbor, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of ice, parted chains on Nantucket shoals, the night of the 29th, beat over Tuckermuck shoal, and was on Saturday morning in a lucky position on Tuckermuck Island. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss. Material stripped by wreckers from the island. The crew proceeded to Nantucket.

The House Committee on invalid pensions has approved the bill prepared by the committee on appropriations to abolish all pension agencies and to pay pensioners directly from the treasury. The bill provides that pensioners shall send their vouchers directly to the treasury, and that drafts for the pensions shall be returned, payable at any money order office. It is asserted that a saving of \$200,000 a year can be effected by this plan. The present cost of maintaining the pension agencies is \$300,000 a year.

Col. Abner Knowles, of Bangor, who was stricken with apoplexy, at his office, last Sunday afternoon, and died the same evening, was well known to many of our citizens. He studied law with the late Judge Ruggles in Thomaston and afterwards settled in Dexter, whence he removed to Bangor, where he practiced law for more than a quarter of a century, during the late war he went out as Colonel of the Sixth Maine Regiment, being succeeded by Col. Burnham. He was an able criminal lawyer, an eloquent advocate, and might have obtained the highest honors of his profession, had not the appetite for strong drink, which is the bane of many lawyers, interfered with his usefulness. He was about seventy years of age.

Do people who talk about the great facility of getting the nuptial knot afforded in Indiana (where at certain railroad stations the conductors are facetiously said to announce "fifteen minutes for divorce") realize that no State can equal our own in this respect and that Maine is now said to have the loosest divorce laws in the Union? Judge Virgin said recently that over five hundred divorces were decreed in Maine last year, or one for every twelve marriages in the same time. The power that is given our judges to decree divorces, upon *ex parte* hearing, if they "deem it reasonable and proper, conducive to domestic harmony and consistent with the peace and morality of society," we regard as altogether too loose and general; in fact authorizing them to divorce whom and on what grounds they please. This we think is wrong, and our laws are needlessly too loose on this subject. Easy divorces make careless, hasty and improper marriages, and inevitably lessen the sacredness and stability of the marriage relation. The subject is one that emphatically calls for reform in our present laws upon the subject.

RUMORED CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—We find in one of our State exchanges the following story of the death-bed confession of a murderer, but as neither the "old man's" name nor his place of residence at the time of confession is given, the case looks a little doubtful. "We give it, however, for what it is worth."

About fifty years ago, Mr. Isaac Blake, brother of George Blake, Esq., now living in Atkinson, Me., was returning from a trip to New Brunswick, where he had been engaged in buying and selling cattle, and other matter, and brought with him fifteen hundred dollars mostly in gold. He stopped in Bangor a day or two where he was seized by several acquaintances, and then started on foot for Atkinson, stopping the first night in a tavern about nine miles north, in what is now Glenburn, near the foot of the Jamieson hill, and was never seen or heard from afterwards, but it was the general opinion that he was murdered, and two persons were suspected, but whether a legal investigation was had is not remembered; at any rate, no clue was found to the perpetrators of the crime. And so it has remained until about the first of March, 1878.

On that day a man near 75 years old, who has lived in Milo, and about that section forty years, was taken sick, and finding that he could not live but a few days longer, called a neighbor and made a confession of being concerned, with two others, in the murder of Mr. Blake at Glenburn. He mentioned also of committing other crimes.

The despatches from Europe continue to show a warlike aspect, and it seems almost certain that a conflict, between Russia and England will be precipitated. Russia persistently refuses to submit to the proposed Congress, the question of her right of free passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, while England insists that the treaty she has submitted. The effort to detach Russia from the English alliance has failed. England has issued a circular to the powers reciting Russian refusal to place the treaty as a whole before the Congress, stating that every material stipulation of the treaty is a departure from the treaty of 1856; that the combined effect of the stipulation is to give Russia a preponderant influence in the Black and Aegean seas; that Russia will practically choose the ruler of Bulgaria; that Greek interests are prejudicial; that the acquisition of Bessarabia and Batoum and other Armenian strongholds enables Russia to arrest trade between Europe and Persia; that the indemnity is greater than Turkey can pay and may be used as the means of entirely subverting Turkey to Russia; and that neither the well-being of British interests nor of the other powers would be consulted by assembling a Congress recited by Russian revision.

If the Congress is defeated, as seems almost certain, Russia will demand that the English fleet shall retire from the Sea of Marmora, and upon the refusal, which is certain to follow, the Russian army will at once occupy Constantinople and the shores of the Bosphorus. The British government is by no means likely to recede from this position. It is taken, and the calamity of a war of gigantic proportions seems impending. On the point of the magnitude of the conflict to which these great powers seem drifting, one of our exchanges says:

"On the supposition that war is to come, there will be a contest of greater proportions than the Russo-Turkish war just closed. England would have command of the sea and would be enabled to land her forces where she pleased. The English regular army consists of about 60,000 troops, besides 20,000 Indian soldiers. The Russian army is about 1,000,000 men, thus making over 1,000,000 in due time she could probably add 250,000 to this force, bringing up her whole force to nearly 1,250,000. But Russia has 400,000 men already in the field, and has called on 200,000 more. It is claimed that she can on a pinch put a million men in the field. The great advantage England would have, however, lies in her wealth and credit; for in modern times money is the sinews of war. It will be seen, therefore, that a war between Russia and England would be a contest of giants. Let us hope that moderation and good sense will prevail, and such a terrible calamity be avoided."

The Boston Herald, speaking of the disposition to find fault with the management of institutions for savings, very sensibly says: "What is the use of expecting from savings banks what the sharpest business men, the most cautious capitalists, cannot do for themselves? Yet that is what everybody seems to be looking for. Let us not expect impossibilities, but be satisfied with the progress of honesty and good management, which exceed those displayed in any other branch of business." And to this the Lewiston Journal adds the following pertinent suggestions in the same direction:

"It is not surprising that this view of the case a little more, it would be made better both for the little and for the savings bank. It should be borne in mind that the directors of savings banks are simply trustees of the depositors, receiving no pay, and have done what seemed to them the best possible with the money they had in charge. If any losses have occurred, it has not been through any want of honesty or lack of ability, but through the fact that a saving bank is a business, and that a saving bank, like any other business, is subject to the same risks. It is not surprising that it is not possible for them to pay large amounts on demand. No saving bank is strong enough to do so, and not one can pay depositors in full on call, when they are necessarily compelled to dispose of their assets at forced sale to realize ready cash."

The Libel Case.

The case of Gen. Tilson against the publisher and editor of the *Opinion* was being argued by counsel when we went to press last week. Col. George began his argument at 11 o'clock A.M. and finished at 5 P.M., speaking four hours. The effort displayed his usual ability and that portion of it devoted to the real merits of his case is said to have been very closely argued and worthy of the eminent counsel's powers. Mr. Mortland followed, the defendant speaking one hour Thursday afternoon and three the following forenoon. The argument, as a whole, did Mr. Mortland credit and is pronounced by far his best effort before a jury. It was an able and logical presentation of his case. Judge Barrows began his charge upon the opening of court on Friday afternoon and occupied just one hour in its delivery. It is conceded on all sides to have been able and impartial. The jury retired at 3.15 P.M. and began their examination and discussion of the case, which was continued till about half past ten, when they sent a message to the judge stating their inability to agree. Judge Barrows requested them to consider the case further, and they continued the discussion till half past twelve, when by order of the judge they were allowed to separate.

At the coming in of the court on Saturday morning the jury reported their inability to agree and were discharged. The jury stood 8 for the plaintiff and 4 for the defendant, on the general issue, upon the first ballot; upon the second ballot, on the 1st, 2d and 3d counts in the writ, 7 for plaintiff and 5 for defendant; on third, fourth, and fifth ballots, upon the 4th, 5th and 6th counts respectively, 6 for plaintiff and 6 for defendant; upon the sixth and last ballot, on the general issue, 8 for plaintiff and 4 for defendant. The jury was composed of seven Democrats and five Republicans.

The result of the trial is what was generally predicted from the outset. It is beyond question, however, that Gen. Tilson has suffered nothing by the developments of the trial, in the estimation of the public, who we think generally regard the result as a full vindication of his honor and integrity. The case is set down for a second trial in September.

Schooner See's of East Machias, Johnson, struck a ledge in Herring Gut, Saturday, causing a bad leak. She came to anchor near Squid Island, waterlogged, and was towed to the marine railway at Boothbay by steamer Saturday evening, where she will repair.

The amount of lumber manufactured on the Machias River in 1877 was 13,055,000 in 1876 and 18,045,000 in 1875. Of this amount, A. Hemenway sawed 4,774,000, Pope Bros. 3,144,000 and Yoss & Talbot 2,177,000. Lumber manufactured last 1,285,000, at Whitneyville.

A domestic named Estella Brickett, employed in the family of Mr. J. H. B. Morrill, in Portland, was fatally burned on Saturday by dropping a lighted kerosene lamp, which broke and the burning oil fell fire to her clothing. A man who attempted to smother the flames, was very badly burned about the hands.

Report of School Committee.

The Report of the Superintendent School Committee, submitted to the City Council on Tuesday evening, is an interesting and important document, and for the benefit of our readers we give an abstract of its important portions.

The Committee say that the sum placed at their disposal last year for the support of the public schools was more than \$1000 less than the amount received the previous year, and therefore the first consideration of the committee was to secure the most rigid economy in expenditure; and at the same time do the least injury to the efficiency of the schools. The School Agent co-operated in this object by spending the smallest possible amount for repairs. Salaries of teachers were also scrutinized. The Committee say that in their position some considerations were borne in mind not likely to receive so full attention from those in other situations and without the responsibility resting upon the Committee. Success is everything in a school teacher and this must be paid for. The compensation must bear some fair proportion to that paid elsewhere in like situations; or we must soon submit to inferior work in our schools. To show the economy practiced, the Committee quote some figures from the school statistics of six other cities, with which they think Rockland may fairly be classed. These show the salaries paid teachers to be as follows:

High School—Lewiston, \$1,800; Augusta, \$1,600; Bangor, \$1,400; Biddeford, \$1,400; Belfast, \$1,400; Rockland, \$1,400.

Grammar Schools—Lewiston, male principal, \$1,400; Bangor, do., \$1,400; Augusta, do., \$1,400; Biddeford, do., \$1,400; Bangor, female principal, \$900; Belfast, male principal, \$600; Rockland, do., \$900, and \$600.

Primary Schools—Biddeford, \$350; Bangor (\$9 per week), \$333; Bath, \$320; Lewiston, \$304; Auburn, \$300; Belfast, \$275; Rockland, (\$8 per week) \$256.

In all these cases Rockland ranks with those paying the lowest salaries; and the Committee mention the facts to show that the strictest economy in paying our teachers has been practiced the past year. They say "Our merchants very well know that an attempt to go below the market value of an article is very sure to result in obtaining an inferior article. We believe this principle is of still greater importance when applied to the selection of teachers. Having the good of our schools before our minds, we could not do otherwise than we have done in this regard."

In referring to the High School, the Committee speak in high terms of Mr. Fletcher, the Principal. They say "He is giving excellent satisfaction. The methods he introduces into the class-room are such as are approved by the best instructors of the day. He holds the attention of each member of the class to every point under consideration. In discipline and general management of the school, Mr. Fletcher is firm and decided, yet eminently just and reasonable. The examinations in his classes were highly satisfactory." Misses Hills and Rhoades are also well spoken of. The First Grammar School, under Mr. McLean, maintains its high standard of success and its work is spoken of in high terms of commendation. The Pine Grove Grammar School is reported as having constantly improved during the year, under the efficient instruction of Mr. Tyler.

The Blackington's Corner and Meadow schools present some difficulties, on account of the number of scholars not being sufficient to maintain full schools of all grades, and the diversity of conditions, which being too extensive to permit all the scholars in each locality being placed under one teacher. Therefore two schools are maintained, as heretofore, in each place. The unruly element among the larger schools of the Grammar School at the Meadow is also referred to.

Some space is given to the Purchase Street schools and the excellence of the plan of the house, and the wisdom and expediency of bringing so many schools of the lower grades into one building have been fully demonstrated by the experience of a single term. No difficulty has been experienced in inducing scholars to come to the house, the Committee has heard no complaints as regards distance, and they think that the more the northern part of the city is supplied with good schools, the more the diversity of conditions, which being too extensive to permit all the scholars in each locality being placed under one teacher. Therefore two schools are maintained, as heretofore, in each place. The unruly element among the larger schools of the Grammar School at the Meadow is also referred to.

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While recognizing the fact that upon the city government rests the whole responsibility of determining the amount to be expended for schools, the committee remark that keeping within the limits which the appropriations determine, it is for them to expend the sums appropriated as in their judgment will best promote the interest of the schools. "Any change in pay of teachers," they remark, "cannot then affect the matter of taxation, and we are left to consider alone the good of the schools."

The school year in this city is short—32 weeks—while in some other cities the State is much longer. Biddeford and Bath have 36 weeks, Lewiston 38 and Bangor 37. The high school and First Grammar school are made 35 weeks. By pinching in the matter of repairs and strict economy, this length of school year has been secured, but it is doubtful if it can be repeated. Some parents avail themselves of private institutions for their children between terms, but the poor cannot do this, and the Committee think the school year should be extended. They therefore ask the City Council to "consider whether a return to the sums formerly devoted to this purpose is not absolutely demanded."

Ventilation of the High School Building.

MR. EDITOR: Notice in the City Physician's report, an allusion to the ventilation of the High School building, which it seems to me, does an injustice to the management of the schools in that house. He says that he and others visited that institution "some months ago," and found the ventilation very defective. "This is true," says the report. At that time matters were discussed and several improvements suggested, all of which, save one or two of doubtful utility, were immediately made, besides others that were not suggested by him. It is not intended to make a charge of misrepresentation on the part of the City Physician, but still it seems that one interested in the "dower of our youth" should have known whether the evils had been removed before reporting to the city government and thus scattering misstatements broadcast through the city papers and reports.

The Somerset Reporter appears in a new dress.

Our Washington Letter.

Interesting events in the Capital. Ben Hill's review of Pacific Railroad Bill. The Massachusetts content. Dean seated by the Massachusetts. The new Register of the Treasury. A huge blast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 30th, 1878.

Mr. Hill entertained the Senate for three hours yesterday with one of the ablest arguments heard in that chamber for a long time. He discussed the sinking fund question and devoted his argument mainly to the constitutional powers of Congress over charters and franchises to corporations. He characterized it as a flagrant violation of contract agreement and as containing principles contrary to the Constitution, contrary to the first principles of the social compact and to natural right. He said that those favoring this bill will be "riding" in these contracts, and that it adds material conditions and that it changes the terms of the contract; those who claim that the companies are mortgaged in possession, holding under a trust for the benefit of the mortgagees, and those who claim that Congress has the right to alter the reserved powers or under its general powers of Congress to alter the contract, and that it could not touch contracts already made under them. He called attention to the distinction between legislation by the Government as a sovereign power and contract agreement, made by it in the capacity of a civil corporation. The former act it will submit to its pleasure, as to change the letter or not. He concluded by asserting that Congress can change this contract in one respect it can change it in all; if it can repeal a part of the act of 1861 it can repeal the whole act and make the Government lie a first mortgage. Farther, as to the declaration of the meaning of "net earnings," he held that if it can be declared what "net earnings" mean, net earnings can be declared to mean gross earnings.

In short, he ground the Judiciary Committee's bill very fine, and made it appear so extravagant and so "monstrous" to quote his language—that Mr. Thurman thought it necessary to get up and substantially announce that the bill must be a good bill because it came from such a good committee. His argument was presented in a proper time, that the Government of the United States is superior to any corporation that can exist in the Republic, and gave notice that he would ask for a vote on this question on Wednesday next.

The excitement over the Dean-Field contract was renewed immediately upon the assembling of the House yesterday. The Democrats as usual were behind, while the Republicans were all on hand. The management of the school, Mr. Fletcher is firm and decided, yet eminently just and reasonable. The examinations in his classes were highly satisfactory. Misses Hills and Rhoades are also well spoken of. The First Grammar School, under Mr. McLean, maintains its high standard of success and its work is spoken of in high terms of commendation. The Pine Grove Grammar School is reported as having constantly improved during the year, under the efficient instruction of Mr. Tyler.

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About Town.

FAST DAY.—Next Thursday being the day set apart for the Annual Fast, the *Gazette* will be put to press next week on Wednesday. Advertisers and correspondents will please take notice and hand in their favors one day earlier than usual.

The North Bank occupied its new quarters on Monday.

Repairs on schooner America are nearly completed.

"Neighbor Jackwood" will receive the public on Monday evening.

April Fool Day was not very prolific of practical jokes in this vicinity.

Mather announces new crop Taurinis, fresh and nice, 1.65 per keg.

Schr. Fleeting arrived at Salem last Monday, with loss of part of deckload of lime.

Union Fast Day services will be held at the Congregational Church, at 10 1/2 o'clock A.M.

At the steambath wharf, yesterday, Sheriff Low seized 20 million eggs of whiskey, marked "Capt. T. Fall, Thomaston."

Schr. David, from Philadelphia, at Havana 27th, lost deck load, about 10,000 feet of lumber, during the heavy weather.

The Lime Rock National Bank have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. payable on and after the 15th, to stockholders of the 1st inst.

Schr. John S. Ingraham, from Pensacola, at Havana March 26th, lost part of deck load, some 500 feet of lumber, during a heavy gale on the passage.

Rev. Mr. Palmer of this city reached at Rockport last Sunday, in exchange with Rev. J. C. Clifford and in the evening addressed the Reform Club.

The social and anti-temperance supper at the Methodist vestry, last Thursday evening, called in a very good attendance, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

The Directors of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad have decided to economize (?) by discontinuing the advertisement of its time tables in the papers along the line of the road.

Simonton Bros. have moved across the street, into the store formerly occupied by J. C. Libby & Sons, while their own place of business is being improved and renovated.

Capt. H. G. Bird, who went to look after the schooner Defense, Capt. Barker, previously reported absent in Battle Creek Channel, S. C., has returned. The vessel proved a total loss, and the wreck was sold at auction.

The High School Ball, at Farwell & Ames Hall, was a success, despite the rainy weather. A large company was present, the ladies dressed charmingly, the music was excellent and the dancing was enjoyed by all the participants.

The S. J. Court adjourned finally last Saturday forenoon. A number of cases had been marked for trial which could not be reached for want of time, Judge Barrows being assigned for the April term for Sagadahoc County, which began on Tuesday of this week.

Payson Lodge of Good Templars is to give a social entertainment at Fraternity Hall this week, probably on the evening of Fast Day. There will be a programme of musical, literary exercises, acting chorales, etc., and an Antiquarian supper will conclude the evening. The admission will be only ten cents.

The number of intentions of marriage recorded in the City Clerk's office last month was five. The number for the year 1877 was as follows: January 8; February 6; March 3; April 6; May 9; June 5; July 6; August 6; September 7; October 13; November 9; December 14; Total, 91.

A letter received here from Capt. C. C. Barrows, master of the schooner Maggie M. Rivers of Baltimore, gives the information that his man, Mr. John A. Stone, of this city, died in the hospital at Rio Janeiro, of yellow fever, on the 20th of February. Mr. Stone's wife is dead and his family have removed from the city.

Chas. E. Littlefield, Esq., junior counsel for plaintiff in the recent libel suit, has gained much credit by his able opening and by his skillful handling of such other details of the case as were entrusted to his care. His reputation as a rising young lawyer has been materially increased by this trial.

Fuller & Cobb are the first among our leading dry goods firms to make their announcement through our columns for the spring trade. They have a large stock and offer special bargains in Silks, Cashmeres, Shawls, Gloves, Carpets, Domestic, etc., etc. Ladies should give them a call when making their purchases. Spear Block 225 Main street.

The *Opinion's* charge that the *Gazette* has "printed articles plainly intended for effect on the jury" adversely to the case of the plaintiff in the recent libel suit against them is a false and absurd as it is characteristic of that paper's recklessness of assertion. As to the "challenge to a discussion" of the case at length with the *Opinion*, we can use our space to more profitable purpose.

Last Friday night, at Mr. Frank Green, night-club at the Thorndike Hotel, was standing on a stair rail to extinguish a light in one of the upper halls, a ring on one of his fingers caught in a bracket by which he had been supporting himself, as he was in the act of jumping to the floor, and his weight drew the finger forcibly through the ring, tearing a portion of the flesh from it in doing so.

On Monday, U. S. Marshal Marble, assisted by our local officers, arrested Elizabeth Dromey and Peter McIntyre, dealers in "the ardent" on the point, for violation of the U. S. internal revenue laws by selling liquors without paying Uncle Sam a license fee, and took them to Portland to answer thereto. These men ten recent arrests in this city for this cause by the U. S. authorities.

The schooner Joseph Farwell arrived here last Monday, in tow of steam-tug Hovell, from Bangor. The Joseph Farwell was recently sold at auction, under the cross-libel put on her by the steamer which collided with her, and was bid in by Mr. E. S. Farwell, for Rockland parties. She is now at the South Marine Railway, where she will be thoroughly repaired. Her mainmast still remains standing and her hull does not look to be very badly damaged.

Col. L. L. Rockland has transferred all his engineering and surveying instruments, with his business here, to Mr. Alvin D. Blackington (one of our Rockland boys and a graduate of the Maine State College) and will soon remove from the city, with his family. Col. B. is an accomplished civil engineer, and a genial and well-souled gentleman, and the many friends of him, social and family, will regret his departure. Col. B. is to engage in another profession.

Rockland will soon have more French plate-glass windows in its business buildings than any city of its size that we know of, and more, it is said, than any place in Maine. Full size panes have just been put in the stores in Berry Block, occupied by E. R. Spear & Co. and Simonton Bros., and others have been already ordered for the store of Fogler & Hastings, the stores in Union Block occupied by A. D. Durpee and F. C. Knight, the furniture store of A. S. H. Durpee, and the three stores in Spear Block occupied by Fuller & Cobb, Chas. T. Spear and W. H. Kittredge & Co. Others are also talking of like improvements. The store of Fuller & Cobb is to have a window added around the north corner to correspond with the store in the other end of the block.

At another column is a brief communication from "Citizen," making some strictures upon statements of the City Physician's report respecting defects in ventilation at the High School building which were remedied seven or eight months ago. In our editorial comments upon the sanitary needs of the city, accompanying the publication of the report, we took it for granted that matters set forth by the City Physician, in his annual report and by the Mayor in his address to the City Council, were existing facts, as was natural that we should. It appears that the Mayor, as well as the City Physician, was in error, for while the Mayor was informed that the cellars of some of the schoolhouses were filled with water which has no drainages, the School

A Richmond, Va., despatch of last Thursday says that the schooner D. H. Ingraham, Capt. Kenniston, from Rockland, with lime and potash, was still lying in the dock at the foot of Seventh street, with in port several weeks, and the captain had been in port several weeks, and was endeavoring to extinguish the fire caused by the skidding lime by keeping the hatches closed. On Tuesday the hatches were opened and a few barrels of lime were taken out; but the air soon caused the fire to break out, and so the vessel was again closed.

Rev. I. J. Mead, Secretary of the Maine Universalist Convention and State Missionary finished his three months' labor at Camden and vicinity last Sunday. His efforts have been so well directed that a preaching circuit has been formed, including the Societies in Camden, Rockport, Hope and South Hope, and Rev. C. P. Nash, of Lewiston, formerly of this city, has been called to the pastorate. Mr. Nash has accepted and will enter upon the work of his new charge on the 21st inst. Mr. Nash is a strong and able man, of sound Christian integrity, and will no doubt do a good work in the new field to which he is called.

The next annual session of the East Maine Methodist Conference will be held in this city, commencing May 8th. The number of persons in attendance will approximate 200. The pastor of the church, hoping to be able to publish a complete conference directory by the last of this month, requests the members of the Society to inform him immediately how many they will accommodate. If any families of other Societies should find it convenient and agreeable to entertain guests, the favor would be kindly received.

The Conference will probably continue from Wednesday till the following Monday. Visitors from beyond the bounds of the Conference would do well to remain through the whole session.

Mr. Gould informs us that we did him injustice in our allusion to the unseemly episode in Court last week. Our only language respecting Mr. Gould's share in the disturbance was that he "used some opprobrious terms toward Mr. Mortland and his client." During the trial of the case both Mr. Gould and Mr. Mortland on several occasions made such departures from professional courtesy and propriety as to call out the rebuke of the presiding Judge, and we do not care to go into the matter any further than to say that if to give Mr. Gould's remark concerning the opposing counsel—"O, he's only imitating the conduct of his master!" is a milder characterization than to say he used an "opprobrious term," we are entirely willing to give him the benefit of the correction. Certainly it would have been able to say that the leading counsel on both sides treated each other with marked fairness and courtesy, than to notice any departures therefrom.

The favorite steamer Katabin, of the Sanford line, is expected to arrive here from Boston next Tuesday morning, and after three weeks the boats of this line will make three trips per week, leaving here every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, for Boston, and leaving Boston on the same days, arriving here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning. The Katabin has been put in first-class order for the season's business and some very important improvements have been made in her. The main saloon has been extended forward to some distance forward of the foremast

